BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$2 00
" " 3 months.....6 00
" " 6 months.....12 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" " 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864. NO. 98.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 3.—The enemy reported to have crossed at Germana Ford, though officially credited yesterday, turned out untrue. All quiet this morning.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 3.—The main body of Kilpatrick's forces have proceeded towards the Peninsula, on the South side of the Pamunkey. They crossed the York River Railroad at Tunstall's. About one hundred and fifty or more prisoners have been captured by Col. Bradley T. Johnston's command. Some stir was caused to-day by the report of an advance up the Peninsula, of ten or fifteen regiments of Yankees. It was ascertained about 1 o'clock to be unfounded.

Kilpatrick's party when last heard from was moving rapidly as possible in the direction of Williamsburg.

Six hundred prisoners leave for Americus, Ga., to-morrow. The same number will leave every alternate day.

A bill suspending the collection of Taxes for the present year has passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature.

From Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 8.—A special dispatch from Macon, Miss., dated March 2d, says the whole Federal force under Sherman, was at Canton on the 28th inst.

Our cavalry are harrasing them with dreadful effect.

Grieson's command has returned to Memphis.

A private telegram from Gen. Forrest, says my victory is complete. My loss is twenty killed and sixty wounded. The Yankee loss in killed, wounded and captured is about eight hundred. They outnumbered me three to one.

Col Forrest was killed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—One hundred and forty-eight shots have been fired at the city, since last report, up to five this evening. Some few shots have been fired at Sumter. Position of the fleet unchanged.

THE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY.—At the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham R. R. Company, held in Raleigh, on the 3d March, 1864, the following were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, Wake: George W. Mordecai, Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Warren; S. S. Royster, Granville; Elias Bryan, Chatham; J. C. Washington, Lenoir and J. M. Heck, Wake.

At a meeting of Directors, subsequently held, Kemp P. Battle was elected President, and W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary.

HABEAS CORPUS.—As we thought and predicted at first, the principals of substitutes will have to go into the army. There can be no decision by the Supreme Court until June, and then we have no doubt it will be in favor of the government and adverse to the principals; and meantime the enrollment will go on and the men will be sent to camp.

We publish an opinion from Judge Battle in this issue of our paper, in which it will be seen he has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* to the principal a of substitute; and Judge Manly being known to hold opinions adversely to the principals, the decision when made, notwithstanding the opinion of Judge Pearson, will be in favor of the government.

As a matter of public interest we shall give the opinion of Judge Pearson in the Walton case to-morrow.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

It has been intimated that Governor Vance will deliver up to the enrolling officers, not only the Magistrates under the age of conscription, but all Home Guard and Militia officers in the State. It is not our object to advocate a policy that would deprive the service of any man who is necessary to secure for us our independence nor to shield any who may owe military service to the government. On the contrary, we say, let every man who legally owes service, be placed in the army, where, during the ensuing campaign, it is so essential for them to be found, that we may drive back our cruel enemies with shame and defeat. But we do say, and we insist, that the laws of the sovereign State of North-Carolina should be respected and enforced. If the law is impolitic, oppressive or unjust, let the Legislature that enacted these laws be called together by the Governor and let them be repealed. These laws expressly exempt from conscription the Justices appointed prior to May, 1862, and they exempt the Militia and Home Guard officers, and no law of Congress can annul the laws of North-Carolina nor of any other sovereign and independent State. Were it otherwise, State governments are at an end, and it is mere child's play to hold an election next fall for Governor or State legislators. The Governor of North-Carolina has *sworn* to support the laws of the State, and it cannot, for one moment, be supposed that he would treat his official obligation with so little respect or treat the laws of the State with contempt.

Now, we are not to be understood as justifying the law—in many particulars it is a law that does not operate equitably. But, *it is a law*, and, as such ought to be obeyed until it be repealed. We do not say this to intimidate the Governor. We believe he will act his part faithfully and conscientiously—that he will do that which he conceives to be his duty, but we do say, that if Governor Vance adopts a course which will set at naught the laws of the State, enacted by a Legislature chosen by the people—laws which he has *himself endorsed and approved by his signature*, then the people will have lost confidence in him.

We do not believe he will do it, and are willing to "watch and wait."

The position occupied by Gov. Vance at this time is one of vast responsibility. It will require the exercise of all his administrative power and judgment to avoid giving offence at one point or another, but we believe he has both talent and judgment sufficient to carry the ship of State safely through the storm.—*Carolinian.*

OUR VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

[From the Lake City Columbian.]

CAMP BEAUREGARD, FLA., February 20th, 1864.

The great battle of East Florida has been fought, and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiery.

At an early hour this forenoon, couriers arrived at District Headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under command of Maj. Gen. Gilmore, had passed the village of Sanderson, en route for the interior of this State. No sooner was the intelligence communicated than a cavalry force, composed of detachments of the 4th Georgia, Col. Clinch, 2d Florida cavalry, Lt. Col. A. H. McCormick, and Scott's battalion, Maj. G. W Scott, all under the command of Col. Carraway Smith, 2d Florida cavalry, proceeded forward with the view of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy.—The command of Col. Smith proceeded to a point near the Florida Central Railroad, about eighteen miles east of Lake City, where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With a view of drawing him nearer to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Col. Smith skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retiring towards this point in excellent order.

Finding that it was the design of the enemy to destroy the railroad upon his line of march, and to fortify himself at a point about five miles east of this place, Gen. Finegan ordered to the front the 64th Georgia regiment, Col. Evans, 32d Georgia, Maj. Holland, 6th Georgia, Col. Lofton, 27th Georgia, Col. Zachary, 1st Georgia Regulars, Capt. Greaves, Bonau's Battalion, Maj. Bonau, 1st Florida Special Battalion, Lt. Col. C. F. Hopkins, 6th Florida Battalion, Maj. P. B. Bird, 28th Georgia, Maj. Crawford, 19th Georgia, Col. O'Neal, 23d Georgia, Lt. Col. Huggins, Florida Light Artillery, Capt. Gamble, Chatham Artillery, Capt. Wheaton, and Guerard's Battery.—These brave and gallant men, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, and Acting Brig. Gens. Geo. P. Harrison, 32d Ga., and Caraway Smith, 2d Cavalry, all commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan, advanced promptly and with firm and steady step, to resist the advance of the enemy, who had determined to celebrate Washington's birth day in Lake City, and to avenge that place for the resistance offered a few days previously.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Major Gen. Gilmore, that on the field was under the immediate command of Major Gen. Seymour, who, as your readers will remember, was a Captain under Major Anderson, at the time he surrendered Fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard.

Your correspondent participated in the battles around Richmond, and upon the Peninsula, as he did in this, and is prepared to aver that he never witnessed a more stubbornly contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the testimony of veteran soldiers, whose exploits heretofore have been the admiration of their countrymen, and have given a name and fame to Southern prowess and valor.

When within a proper distance of the enemy, our artillery, under the command of R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy and determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect compared to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel, heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops. Volley after volley reverberated through the air, with naught but the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve its monotony.

The engagement lasted upwards of four hours, during about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch very manfully the advance of our troops.—At length largely increased numbers engaged in an unholy and unrighteous crusade, are compelled to succumb and flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern arms and Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving, in their hasty flight, all their killed, and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up thus: The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is twenty-eight hundred, one stand of colors, two excellent Napoleon, and three fine 3-inch rifle guns, fifteen hundred stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary's stores. Our entire loss is about seventy-five killed and four hundred and fifty wounded.

A PREMIUM UNIFORM.—Recently Mrs. White, of Selma, Ala., went through the lines to Lexington, Ky., and being a sister (Todd) of Mrs. Lincoln, was permitted to go on to Washington. On her return, several weeks ago, she was allowed to carry nothing back, save a uniform for a very dear friend of hers who was battling in the Southern cause. The uniform arrived in the Confederacy several days since, and on inspection all the buttons were found to be composed of gold coin—two and a half, five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, set in the wooden button and covered with Confederate cloth. The gold thus brought through is valued at between thirty and forty thousand dollars—all sewed upon a uniform.

The above is a remarkable instance of woman's ingenuity.

A Confederate detective was shot by one of the guard at one of the prisons in Richmond, on Monday.

A rumor prevailed at Richmond on Monday that the Yankee force was being increased in the vicinity of Suffolk.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—Generation after generation have felt as we now feel and their lives were as active as our own. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are around our paths. Yet a little while, and all this shall have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way, and the prayers will be said, and we shall be left in the darkness and silence of the tomb. And it may be but a short time we shall be spoken of—but the things of life shall creep on, and our names will be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and songs will be heard in the room where we died, and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried and animated joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will remember to lisp our names no more.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. & M. W. PINNIX.

Feb. 22, 1864. Feb 26-6w

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$35.00
" " Three months.....20.00
" " One month.....8.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

March 1-4d
Confederate copy.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others *vs.* John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jessee Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R. Horn, Benj. Debose and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

C. A. DANCY, C. C. C.
Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 25-2w

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having ores or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.
May 8-tf

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 2d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

W. W. PARKER,
Feb 24-10t* Rocky Mount, N. C.

WANTED.

$10,000 CONFEDERATE FIVE DOLLAR bills, for which 10 per cent. premium will be given. W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.
Feb 23-tf

GOLD WATCHES.

A FEW ENGLISH PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCHES for sale. Apply at this office.
Feb 27-tf

STATE BONDS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY THE 5TH MARCH, WE WILL sell twenty-five State Bonds. The times are paid on these, and a good opportunity is guaranteed to investors.

Feb 27-tf OREDON & LITCHFORD.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convenient to water, containing eight thousand seven. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

March 2-tf JOS. T. CANNON, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE PIANO AND ONE GROVER & Baker's Sewing Machine. Apply to

WM. B. EDMUNDSON,
March 2-1w High Point, N. C.

BRANDY FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FORTY BARRELS OF GOOD BRANdy, for which, we will take Confederate money. We will deliver the Brandy in Raleigh if necessary.

W. F. STROTHER & CO.
March 3-3t* Louisburg, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantations, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Mookey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

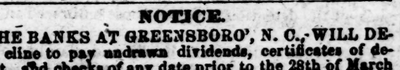
P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 12-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

NOTICE.



OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CHECKS issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared by this Company and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency. W. W. VASS,
March 1-1w Treasurer.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

J. OURDAN & MOSES, TANNERS, ARE RECEIVing hides daily to tan and finish for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh and 4 mile from Auburn Turnout.

March 1-1w*
Confederate publish daily 1 week and send bill to this office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CONFEDERATE money on hand at the North State Iron and Brass Works, Burns's old stand. A few No. 1 Watches, open and hunting cases, English and Swiss works, all in good running order.

Apply soon, at the above named place, to J. W. COLE, who has been a practical watchmaker.
March 1-6t*

Bank of Cape Fear, RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

NOTICE.

THE BANKS AT GREENSBORO', N. C., WILL DEcline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cash'r Farmers' Bank.
M. STEVENSON, Cash'r Bank of Washington.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro M. L. I. & T. Co.
March 2-2taw3t*

Office Southern Express Company, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company, AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER, Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men, WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps The above named boys left the subscriber on the 26th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-6teaw

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county. G PACE.
Feb 15, 1864. Feb 25-10*

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR SIXTY LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight times or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must always accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A D Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W B B Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. James John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. E G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Rd A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Bellly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col J B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leachburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leachburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 1 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTUBE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 22-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. R. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Rozboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 22-6d Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS HARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 19-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

A Sunday Paper.

The first number of the WEEKLY PROGRESS will be issued on Sunday morning, March 6th. The paper will go to press Saturday night after the telegraph office closes and will contain the Saturday night's dispatches, thus supplying a desideratum which has long been felt in supplying the news between Saturday and Monday morning. The arrangement will require no work on the paper on Sunday.

Newsboys and Agents will be supplied at the usual rates.

Subscriptions for city or country received at the office. See terms elsewhere.

Magistrates, Militia Officers, &c.

We publish a short article from the Fayetteville *Carolinian* refering to rumors in circulation concerning the conscribing of Magistrates, Home Guard Officers, &c., which, without any intention of course on the part of that paper, does Gov. Vance injustice.—We do not think that Gov. Vance has determined to give up any one who is specially exempted by the Legislature from conscription, nor have we any idea that the President or Secretary of War will ask for such persons, especially in view of that clause in the exemption bill which exempts from service such State officers as the Governors of the States may require for the execution of the laws, &c. Gov. Vance will take no steps to keep persons out who owe service according to the law, nor will he attempt to force in those whom the law exempts. If the Governor does not want the Magistrates, Militia and Home Guard Officers, or any part of them, when the Legislature meets in May he can say so, and ask that body to so change or amend the law as to leave them subject to the operations of the Conscript law. We have no idea that Governor Vance will break faith with these persons, or override the act of the Assembly to put them in the army, and those who are personally interested may make themselves easy, we think, until the Legislature meets.

Provisions and Taxes.

We honestly believe that the higher the taxes and the oftener collected the better for the country, for if about one half the currency in circulation can be taxed out of the pockets of those who hold it, probably those who raise and those who deal in provisions will not have such a contempt for Confederate money. We want no better currency than Confederate money, and it would answer all the purposes of business, provided the producers and hucksters would keep themselves free from panic. Everything we have is pledged for the redemption of Confederate money, and if the currency fails for want of success, our property will be valueless. If there are provisions enough for the purposes of the country; as we ho pe and believe there is, at any price, there ought to be enough at reasonable prices.

Prices have rapidly advanced here during the last five days, but we see they are much higher at other places. The Petersburg *Register* of Tuesday gives the following scale:

MARKET PRICES.—Everything edible is getting high—higher—and heaven only knows when it will be at the highest. Turkeys are scarce at from $4 to $5 per pound; fresh beef is selling at the same rates; butter brings from $8 to $12 per pound, according to quality or the want of conscience in the seller; live chickens from $16 to $20 per pair, with the volunteer information "that they are cheap at that price;" meal $30 per bushel at the mill, $10 per peck by retail; flour $325 per barrel, $2 per pound by retail; bacon $7,60 by wholesale and whatever the seller pleases to ask for it by retail; turnips, potatoes, &c., $5 per peck and no notes changed.

Numbers of families, who once kept a plentiful table, are now unable to purchase meat above once a week, and some not even that often. There is much and keen distress among people too proud to let it be known, and in large families the seniors suffer hunger that the juniors may be fed!!

We are told there is a sufficiency of food for all our people in the country; if so, why this dearth? why these famine prices? Is it to go abroad to the world that there are Southern men with surplus food in their possession, who calmly stand by when the wives and children of their fellow-citizens are suffering for want of it, while able and willing to pay fair prices? Let this damning fact be once established, and it will cling forever to our national character, and be quoted hereafter to our prejudice like the wooden ham and nutmeg roguery of the Yankee nation.

The Enemy in Wilmington.

We don't mean the fleet off the bar or the mongrel army of Palmer at Newbern, but we mean spies and traitors, that we have no doubt have been sent there to burn and destroy property and furnish information to the enemy. Gen. Whiting is a rigid disciplinarian and a gallant officer, but when we remember that spies and traitors swarm in Richmond, notwithstanding the vast machinery at the command of Gen. Winder to keep them out, we need not be surprised that they have had a partial success at Wilmington. The large quantity of government cotton and other property that has been burnt there of late could not have been destroyed by accident, and we trust the military and civil authorities may be able to catch the traitors and bring them to the halter.

Another attempt was made to burn cotton there on Monday night. The *Journal* of Tuesday says:

"The fire last night at half past 7 o'clock occurred in an unoccupied house on second street, in the lower part of town. The building was totally consumed.

An attempt was also made, about the same time, to fire some cotton in the rear of E. Murray & Co's. Store, on North Water street. Fortunately a lady discovered the culprit lighting a match and hailed him, when he ran off.

There is no doubt that there are plenty of Yankee spies and incendiaries in town, and it really seems to a moderate thinker that greater efforts should be made to ferret them out. Our town is full of strangers, where from no one appears to know. Would it not be well for the authorities to double the Police, and require every person coming to town to register his name and place of abode.

This rule about registering we know was made before, but soon fell into neglect, if, indeed, it was ever enforced. We trust that in case the Commissioners of town should think proper to re-enact it, it will be rigidly carried into effect. If not, it had better not be enacted at all."

We learn that Brig. Gen. Clingman was in this city

For the Progress.

Habeas Corpus.

IN THE MATTER OF MICHAEL LONG.

This is an application to me for a writ of *habeas corpus* founded upon the allegation that the petitioner, having been liable to perform military service, had heretofore put a substitute in the army of the Confederate States to serve in his stead for three years or the war. He contends that the late act of Congress, under the authority of which he has been again enrolled and taken into custody, is unconstitutional and void.

A grave question is at once presented whether I am not prohibited from issuing the writ. An act was passed at the late session of Congress, entitled an "Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases." This Act was passed under the authority of a power conferred upon Congress for the purpose, and its constitutionality cannot be doubted. It is binding upon all the Judges both of the Confederate and the State Courts, and they are not at liberty to issue the writ, or, if issued, to proceed under it, in any of the cases specified in the act. These cases are clearly defined and classified in the first section, and among them is a class marked with the number 5. The question before me arises upon the specification in that class "of attempts to avoid military service." Are not persons who are claimed as conscripts, or as otherwise liable to military service, and who apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of thereby getting exempted from it, making attempts to avoid it. To my mind it seems clear that they are. They are certainly within the letter of the clause, and why are they not within its spirit? To this it is said that the act was intended to apply only to those, who, being liable to perform military duty, were unlawfully attempting to evade it, and not to those who seek the benefit of the writ for the sole purpose of establishing their claim to exemption from such duty. That cannot be so. Such a restricted construction of the Act would tend strongly to defeat the great purposes it was intended to accomplish. It could not, in the terms of the constitution, be passed at all unless the country were invaded or in rebellion. The salvation of the country is the object sought, and the framers of the constitution who authorized the act of suspension and the legislators who passed it deemed that object so transcendently great that for the time all individual rights which conflicted with it, ought to give way to it. The spirit, then, as well as the letter of the clause, must embrace all persons without any exception, who are making "attempts to avoid military service." But if the words, upon which we are commenting admitted of any doubt, it is entirely removed by the proviso which immediately follows them. In that proviso a clear, definite and precise remedy is given to any party who does not legally "owe military service." If any such person be wronged by a subordinate officer, his superior shall give prompt redress to the injured party, and at the same time punish the wrongdoer by dismissing him from office. Why is this prompt redress thus expressly provided for a party not liable to military service, unless it was because the great remedial writ of *habeas corpus* is taken away from him?

I am aware that in the cases of Walton and others lately decided by Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, he held that the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* did not apply to them; but why he so held, I regret that I am not informed. The question is now presented to me, and I cannot avoid deciding of it. If, in my opinion, I have no authority to issue the writ I cannot stand justified before the country should I do it.

In deliberating upon the subject, another question occurred to me, which is: whether I ought to issue the writ and await the return of the officer before deciding upon the effect of the act, or to decide that question now. The 3d section of the act may, at first view, seem to favor the former course. That section provides for the stay of the proceeding under the writ, when the officer, who has a party in custody, shall certify on oath that he detains him for any of the causes specified in the act. The true construction is, I think, that when the petition itself shows the cause of the detention, and it is one of those mentioned in the act, the Judge cannot issue the writ at all, but if such cause be not stated in the petition then the writ must be issued, and the proceedings under it can only be suspended upon its being made to appear by the affidavit of the officer, that the true cause of the detention is one of those embraced in the act.

I have thus endeavored, briefly and plainly, to set forth the reasons why I feel bound to decline issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* applied for in this case.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 29th, 1864.

For the Progress.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope it is not your purpose to follow the example of the *Standard* and suspend.—Such a thing would be quite a calamity to the many readers and admirers of your very excellent paper. I have been a constant reader of your paper from its beginning, and I should dislike very much indeed to be debarred of it in these very troublesome times.—The fact is, it is one of the best papers in the country and is always sought after with great eagerness by almost every one. I therefore hope you will keep it going, and that you will continue as heretofore to stand up for the freedom of the Press and the independence of the South.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to see a disposition on the part of a few discontented persons to get up a division of sentiment in relation to the next Governor of this State and in opposition to our present most worthy Chief Magistrate, Z. B. Vance. I hope you will do all you can against these factionists and continue, as heretofore, to give Gov. Vance your most hearty support. I think he has indeed been a model Governor, and I should dislike very much to see any man run against him. He has stood up manfully for the rights of the South and his native State, and no doubt will ever continue to do so. Were we to canvass the State from the mountains to the sea-board we could find no truer patriot or abler man for Governor than Z. B. Vance.

Yours, THOMASVILLE.

Capt. J. C. Gorman, 2d Regiment N. C. Troops, who had been home on a short furlough, left the city yesterday for the army of Northern Virginia. Capt. Gorman has seen much hard service and is a brave and gallant officer, and we trust that the same good fortune that has smiled on him heretofore may shield him hereafter, and that he may live to see our independence established and return to his home, family and friends without being maimed by our cruel invaders.

Sixty-nine of the Yankee prisoners confined at Danville escaped on Saturday night last. They escaped through a tunnel forty feet in length and came out in an adjoining lot. This makes between five and six hundred that have escaped from the five or six thousand sent to Danville, showing that the discipline must be very loose.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Card of Mr. Holden, announcing himself a Candidate for Governor, may be found in this paper.

We also publish a letter from a subscriber at Thomasville which is highly complimentary to Gov. Vance and urging his re-election.

Attention is directed to the sale of property of the

RAID AROUND RICHMOND.

The Yankees have just been making another raid around Richmond, supposed to be an attempt to release the Federal prisoners on Belle Isle, but instead of releasing them we are adding to the number by captures from the raiding parties. Several have been captured and we trust a good many killed.

We give the following interesting account of their movements from the *Examiner* of Tuesday:

THE RAIDS AROUND RICHMOND—FIGHTING AT BATTERY NO. 9, ETC.

Yesterday Richmond had another "sensation" of the Yankee. The news of the appearance of the enemy on the Central road had prepared this community for the tap of the alarm bell yesterday and for the signal of another raid in this vicinity.

From the best information we now have it appears that the enemy's force which made the demonstration near Frederick Hall divided there; one portion moving off towards the James River Canal, and the other portion advancing upon Ashland.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Colonel Bradley T. Johnston, commanding some battalions of the Maryland Line at Hanover Junction, stating that he had some fighting with the enemy's column, which was then advancing on Ashland; that he was pursuing them and had taken seventy prisoners.

Col. Johnson's cavalry was engaged all the day in harrassing the enemy's rear.

The most connected and reliable account of this expedition of the enemy is this: that the fractional body which yesterday appeared before Richmond is under the command of Kilpatrick; that its force is probably one brigade of cavalry and two battalions of artillery; that it is accompanied by a long wagon train, and that its object, so far as discovered, is to run off the negroes and make whatever other expeditions thefts are possible.

At an early hour in the morning the enemy was reported at Ashland, and from there he appears to have sent out scouting parties in various directions.

The detachment of the enemy which had moved towards the canal visited the farm of Secretary Seddon, in Goochland county. It was at first reported that the dwelling house had been fired and destroyed; but we learned that later accounts assured the Secretary that his place had received no special molestation from the enemy.

The Yankees burnt the Dover flour mills, and some other mills in the vicinity. It is to be feared that this detachment of the enemy has done considerable damage to the canal; but we have nothing but general accounts of their devastation and robbery.

Gen. Wise, who was visiting his son-in-law, Mr. Hobson, on the farm adjoining Mr. Seddon's, narrowly escaped capture. He was informed of the enemy's approach barely in time to make his escape.

About 1 P. M., the enemy, who had moved down from Ashland, appeared in force on the Brook turnpike, and commenced shelling Battery No. 9. The affair lasted some time, and the reports of the artillery created no little excitement in the city, and were the signals of the wildest rumors, which were flying through the streets for the rest of the day. Some of the shells fell within a hundred yards or so of the battery, and made huge fissures in the ground; and it is said that several of them fell within the enclosure of the residence of Mr. James Lyons. The enemy also deployed skirmishers and varied the affair with some musketry fire. The firing lasted some two hours, four sections of artillery being engaged on our side. The casualties of the fire on our side are reported to be one man killed and six or seven wounded.

After their tentative affair at Battery No. 9, the enemy withdrew in the direction of Mechanicsville, after sending off detachments in the direction of the Westham or river road. The main body of the enemy is reported to have taken the Meadow Bridge road, burning the bridge behind them.

The enemy captured Joseph G. Dill and Edward Breeden, of Brown's cavalry, at a point one half mile beyond Camp Lee, where they were posted on picket.

Two prisoners were captured yesterday by our men near the Brook turnpike, about eight miles from the city. They reported that they belonged to the Second New York, Harris' Light Cavalry—a corps which has been engaged in three different raids around the city. They reported the force of the expedition twelve thousand men, (a specimen Yankee lie), including two battalions of artillery, the whole under the command of Gen. Kilpatrick.

We have had an interview with Mr. G. S. Mosby, who was captured by the enemy on the Meadow Bridge road and afterwards released. Mr. Mosby was at the house of A. S. Storrs, when, about one o'clock in the day, a party of Yankee horsemen, numbering about one hundred and fifty, made their appearance. Two of them rode forward to the house and demanded to know if there were any Confederate soldiers there. Satisfied that there was no one there to dispute their authority, they next demanded negroes and horses. They took from the place two negroes, two horses and two mules. They came at a full gallop and left with the same expedition.

The amount of burning and pillage in the track of the several columns of the enemy is variously stated. They are said to have yesterday burned the barns on the plantations of Secretary James A. Seddon, Hon. J. B. Stanard and Mr. Hobson, son-in-law of Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, in Goochland.

A detachment called at the country residence of John P. Ballard, on the Brook turnpike, and started away with horses and two servants, the latter mounted upon the former. One of the horses stumbled and fell, and his unwilling sable rider succeeded in escaping. The same party approached the house of Martin Taylor, when that gentleman attempted to escape in his carriage. The Yankees overtook him, cut the traces of the carriage and carried Mr. Taylor and his horses along with them.

In the affair of the afternoon near the Brook turnpike a very gallant action was performed by the men of Colonel James Howard's command. It appears that after the Yankees were repulsed, a detachment of them again advanced and got possession of the house of Mr. Stanford H. Perrin. Colonel Howard called for volunteers to dislodge the enemy, when the whole regiment volunteered, and advanced upon the concealed enemy, who, however, broke cover before our forces could get to him.

LATER—FIGHT ON THE WESTHAM ROAD—CAPTURED DISPATCHES OF THE ENEMY, ETC.

About nightfall a severe action took place with the enemy about six or seven miles from the city, on the Westham road. The forces of the enemy are supposed to be those which made the diversion to Goochland. After a severe engagement of musketry the enemy was repulsed. We have yet no information of the loss on either side. Some of the enemy charged through the lines of Green's cavalry and were made prisoners.

Of the other column of the enemy, in the direction of Mechanicsville, we have the information that their rear guard was encamped last night at the junction of the Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville roads. A large number of cattle were in their camp; and a piece of artillery was posted on the road to command the approach from Richmond.

A dispatch last night from Colonel Johnson of the Maryland Line, stated that the bivouac fires of the enemy were plainly visible at the junction of the two roads referred to; but that it was supposed that this was merely a ruse, and that the enemy's retreat was speeding its course, hoping to gain the Peninsula.

Colonel Johnson sent in twelve prisoners yesterday. The whole number of prisoners taken up to last night was fifteen.

The following dispatch was received at a late hour last night:

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, March 1.

The enemy's raiding party got within two miles of Charlottsville yesterday evening, when Major Beckham's horse artillery, and Major Mason, with a body of dismounted and furloughed men, met and drove them back across the Rivanna river. Their camp fires were visible four miles from Charlottsville last night.

The party which went to Frederick's Hall tore up the track, but did not catch the train, which was signalled in time to return to Gordonsville. The enemy are also making demonstrations in our front. Such arrangements have been made as ought to ensure the capture of the Charlottsville raiders."

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament assembled on the 4th instant. Following is the speech of the Queen on opening the session, which was received by telegraph via Queenstown:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—We are commissioned to assure you Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the Princess of Wales [illegible] to a son, an event which has [illegible] faithful people renewed demonstrations of the deep loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden and afterward acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wertemberg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conductive to the preservation of balance of power and the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark should continue so to remain, and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his Majesty King Christian should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement of the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the North of Europe, and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of her majesty rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese government, and upon the Damios by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed. The government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by her Majesty's government; and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two governments have continued unbroken, but the Damios Prince, Satsuma, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him.

His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary, and her Majesty regrets that while the measures have brought the Damios to an agreement for compliance, they lead incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagoshma. Papers on the subject would be laid before you. The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is now reason to hope that it will before long be put down. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France, and the King of Prussia, by which her Majesty consents to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of the Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellens for perfecting the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Her Majesty has desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy; and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and while the distress in manufacturing districts has been, to some degree lessened, and there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries, which have hitherto but scarcely supplied the manufactures with the material for their industry. Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the United Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you. Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty commits, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may [illegible] your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of

From the Atlanta Register.]

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA—WANTON YANKEE MURDERS—TRAITORS—COLONEL YOUNG'S BATTALION.

WALHALLA, S. C., Feb. 16, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:—Since my last, I have ascertained the truth in relation to the death of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Walker, Lieut. Davidson and Mr. Colvert, soldiers in the Confederate service, and on furlough at home—all citizens of Cherokee county, North Carolina. Colonel Walker was shot at his own residence after he surrendered to some sixteen Yankee soldiers. Lieutenant Davidson and Mr. Colvert were captured at home and taken to Telico Plains, East Tennessee, and there shot by order of the Yankee officer commanding. These were all estimable citizens and good soldiers. The President should at once have the same number and grade of Yankee officers shot, as well as two common soldiers for Mr. Colvert and Mr. Oliver, whom they have since killed at his Iron Establishment near the residence of Col. Walker. Mr. Oliver was of the firm of Grey, Oliver & Co., had fought gallantly in the Virginia army, and at the time of his cruel murder, was employed in the manufacture of iron for the Government. The President can ascertain all the facts in relation to the death of these Confederate soldiers from Col. Wm. Thomas, who commands a Legion in the army of Gen. Longstreet.

The recent raid in West North Carolina of the 1,000 Yankees who advanced within twenty-five miles of Franklin, Jackson county, was arrested by the Yankee commander receiving intelligence by courier, that Gen. Longstreet had sent a considerable force to their rear to cut them off. With the exception of some petty thefts, and the capture of several citizens, they did no damage.

Dr. Young, of Blairsville, who formerly commanded the Home Guards in North Georgia, has been ordered to form a battalion to repulse Yankee raids from that portion of Georgia. He is a gallant and efficient officer—the best selection that could have been made from that section. The Governor ought to give him plenary powers, and send him at once provisions for his men and horses, as these cannot be had in this tier of counties, on account of the failure last year of the crops. Gov. Brown, who never neglects any thing important to the defence and felicity of the citizens of Georgia, will doubtless immediately attend to this, for the protection of North Georgia and South West North-Carolina, will mostly depend upon the efficiency of Colonel Young and his proposed forces. He will co-operate with the forces in North-Carolina, and thus soon rid North Georgia and this portion of North-Carolina of Yankees and bushwhackers and roving marauders.

Ex-Senator S. Y. Jimmerson, I learned from Lieut. McClure, has turned Yankee in his predilections, for he attempted to persuade him from returning to the army, telling him the Yankees were justified in their war against us, that we never could succeed, and that were he in his place he would not return to his command. This recreant Jimmerson was once a pretended friend of ours, and exercised no ordinary influence in his county. He has made money, however, and he now fears the Yankees and bushwhackers than [illegible] him. Colonel Young will [illegible] unty and ascertain beyond

Captain Rawl, Superintendent of the Duck Town Copper Mines, has certainly gone over to the Yankees, and keeps a Yankee garrison at Duck Town for his protection. He was formerly a government contractor of the Confederate States, and has made his million. Col. Young and Major Britain, of North-Carolina, will visit this gentleman also soon.

Let Gov. Brown give every available aid to Col. Young, and with our cordial co-operation in North-Carolina, we will soon restore quiet and security to this portion of our common country.

MARMION.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands against every kind against his said intestate to him for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, dec'd, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December next. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirer.

March 4-4d WILLIAM LAWS.

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 109.

A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders on the 15th inst., in Confederate currency.

March 4-3t* J. G. BURR, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE, 30 HORSE Power, in good running order, good belts, and two good circular saws. Apply to SAMUEL PATE, Goldsboro', N. C. Confederate money taken in payment.

March 4-3t*

FRESH OYSTERS TO ARRIVE.

TO-DAY ANOTHER SMALL LOT OF THE large, luscious fresh Oysters. Our regular customers will please send down their vessels promptly to them.

NEW MARKET STORE,
Old State Journal building.

March 4-1t

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE—SATURDAY, MARCH 5,

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALE Room, $25,000 N. C. Bonds, old and new; $5 N. C. Bank notes.

One piece 30 1-2 yards superior black broad cloth, recently imported.

Four pair superior damask window curtains; one extra large gilt frame Mirror; one lot window cornices; candles by the box; Holland osnaburgs.

100 pounds or more superior Rio coffee.

Eleven French felt hats.

One pair counter balances; lot bar iron, suitable for farming purposes or wagons; superior saddle trees covered with raw hide; a lot brown sugar in bags to arrive; ready made clothing, household and kitchen furniture and upper leather.

One iron frame trunk, covered with leather; cut tacks, assorted sizes, together with many other articles not enumerated.

The general sale to commence at 11 o'clock, the bonds to be sold at 12 o'clock.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auc